

WOMAN SAVED MUCH SUFFERING

By taking Friend's Advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

West Plains, Mo.—"I was all run down in health, had indigestion and terrible cramps every month so I was unable to do anything. I had tried every doctor in West Plains, also every remedy I could think of, without relief. One day when I was suffering greatly a friend was at my house and said, 'Why don't you try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?' So I did, and through it I found relief from my suffering and I really believe it saved my life. It does not seem as though I can say enough in praise of this wonderful medicine for the health it has brought me."—Miss CORA LEE HALL, West Plains, Mo.

Perhaps it may seem an extravagant statement to say that this great remedy saved a life; but women like Mrs. Hall, to whom it has brought health, appreciate the danger and suffering they have escaped too well to doubt it! All who suffer should try it. Why risk life and health without it?

For special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING WHEAT CROP

Indicated Production August 1, 13,000,000 Bushels Less Than Estimated a Month Ago.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—Loss of 271,000,000 bushels of corn and 13,000,000 bushels of wheat from the prospective production of this year's important food crops as indicated a month ago, was shown to-day in the department of agriculture's crop report resulting from a canvass made Aug. 1.

Corn and wheat are bumper crops this year despite adverse weather conditions, which have curtailed somewhat the heavy production indicated earlier in the growing season.

Buckwheat, 20,800,000 bushels. White potatoes, 391,000,000. Sweet potatoes, 84,500,000. Tobacco, \$1,228,000,000. Flax, 14,800,000. Rice, 41,600,000. Hay 99,337,000 tons. Sugar beets 6,300,000 tons. Apples, 190,000,000 bushels. Peaches, 40,900,000 bushels.

The condition of the crops on Aug. 1 was announced as follows: Spring wheat, 88.6. Corn, 78.5. Oats, 82.8. Barley, 82.0. Tobacco, 83.6. Flax, 70.8. Rice, 85.7. Hay, 82.3. Sugar beets, 88.0.

Production of winter wheat this year was announced by the department of agriculture to-day in its preliminary estimate of 556,000,000 bushels.

Spring wheat production was forecast at 322,000,000 bushels from Aug. 1 conditions.

Production of all wheat was estimated at 378,000,000 bushels. Corn production was forecast at 2,808,000,000 bushels from August 1 conditions.

Other forecasts of production based on the August 1 canvass were announced as follows: Oats, 1,428,000,000 bushels; barley, 232,000,000; rye, 76,000,000.

Pershing as a Boy.

An incident of the boyhood days of General John J. Pershing, illustrating how the principle for which the American general is leading this nation's armies against the hordes of autocracy—the square deal for everyone—has always predominated in the American leader, was related yesterday by Dr. James L. Holloway of Dallas, who went to school with Pershing in Kirksville, Mo., many years ago, and who during that period was an intimate friend of the general.

"When I arrived at Kirksville to attend the normal school there I was a green country boy," Dr. Holloway said, "and carried my belongings in a very frail trunk. The baggage man who was on the station platform, was handling my trunk roughly and when I remonstrated with him in my timid way he nearly pitched the trunk off the baggage wagon and laughed at me. When the trunk fell on the ground it broke open and scattered my things around on the platform. I indignantly told him that I would report the matter to the head-quarters of the railroad in St. Louis, and again he laughed at me.

"I wrote the head of the baggage department, as I said I would, and later learned that the offending baggage man had been severely censured. Meanwhile I had struck up a strong acquaintance with Jack Pershing, who was a big, husky boy from a Missouri country town. I will always remember his broad broad forehead, his determined-looking jaw and his steel-gray eyes. He was a favorite among the boys at the normal school, not so much on account of his mental brilliancy but because of his personal stamina.

"Two weeks after my encounter with the baggage man Pershing and I walked down to the railroad station. It was on Sunday and the baggage office was closed. Pershing left me for a moment, and as I walked around a corner of the station I met the baggage man, who approached threateningly. 'You're the fellow who reported me!' I admitted that I had. 'Well,' said the baggage man, 'I'm going to lick you good for it.' With these words he started toward me. At this juncture Pershing's big frame rounded the corner of the station.

"What's the trouble Holloway?" he asked. I told him the baggage man was threatening me with violence. 'He is, is he?' said Pershing. 'Well, well, clean his paws for his right now!'

"I shall never forget this expression. The baggage man, seeing that he was no match for Pershing—let alone the two of us—left the scene of action. We didn't even have a chance to lay our hands on him.

"Six months after this occurred Pershing was appointed to West Point. I have never seen him since."—Dallas News.

Lack of Financial Buoyancy.

Jagson—Say, I'd like a drink, but I haven't the price. Can I float a loan of 18 cents?

Saloonkeeper—Not over this bar.—Boston Transcript.

PACKERS HAVE GREAT MONOPOLY

Federal Trade Commission Says Government Should Seize the Stockyards

RECOMMENDATIONS IN REPORT TO PRESIDENT

Include Federal Operation of Plants, Privately Owned Cars and Warehouses

Washington, Aug. 8.—Government acquisition and control of all the principal stockyards, cold storage plants and warehouses and both refrigerator and cattle cars has been recommended to the president by the federal trade commission to destroy the monopoly which Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Wilson & Co., Morris & Co., and the Cudahy Packing company exercise not only over the meat of the country, but other necessary food supplies.

The commission's report is based upon exhaustive hearings conducted recently in many cities and was made public to-day through the White House.

Basing its statement upon a great volume of evidence examined, much of it taken from the confidential files of the packing companies, the commission said the power of the five packing companies "has been and is being unfairly and illegally used," to:

Manipulate live stock markets. Restrict interstate and international supplies of food. Control the prices of meat and other foods.

Crush effective competition.

Secure special privileges from railroads, stockyard companies and municipalities, and

Profiteer.

"Out of the mass of information in our hands," the report continued, "one fact stands out with all possible emphasis. The small dominant group of American meat packers now are international in their activities while remaining American in their identity. Blame which now attaches to them for their practices abroad as well as at home inevitably will attach to our country if the practices continue."

After detailing the control of the five companies over the meat and allied industries, the commission says this control rests in the hands of a small group of individuals—J. Ogden Armour, the Swift Brothers, Morris Brothers, Thomas E. Wilson, acting under the veto of a group of bankers, including the Chase National bank, Guaranty Trust company, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., William Salomon & Co., and Hallgarten & Co., all of New York, and the Cudahys. The commission says that through the control of Wilson & Co., Inc., three of the most powerful banking groups in the country, now are "participating in the rapidly maturing food monopoly," which it described.

As illustrative of the monopoly of the five companies over the stockyards of the country the commission reports that more than sixty per cent of the stock in stockyards in these cities is controlled by the packers: Brighton, Mass., Connelville, Pa., Dallas, Tex., Denver, Col., East St. Louis, Ill., El Paso, Tex., Fort Worth, Tex., Jacksonville, Fla., Jersey City, N. J. (Jersey City and central Union stockyards), Kansas City, La Ramie, Wyo., Milwaukee, Nebraska City, Neb., Newark, N. J., New Orleans, La., New York City, Oklahoma City, Okla., Omaha, Neb., Pittsburg, Pa., St. Paul, Minn., St. Joseph, Mo., and South San Francisco.

The packers also own stock in yards at Wichita, Kan., Louisville and West Philadelphia, Pa.

Other forecasts of production based on the August 1 canvass were announced as follows: Oats, 1,428,000,000 bushels; barley, 232,000,000; rye, 76,000,000.

KILL THE CATERPILLAR.

Insects Making New Inroads Upon Shade Trees of the Country.

Philadelphia, July 11.—Waging a losing fight against an old and persistent enemy, arboriculturists in this vicinity are sending out an "S. O. S." call for the householder and the tree-lover to co-operate in combating the caterpillar, whose scientific name is the tussock moth. It is said the war is responsible for new inroads these insects are making. Inability to obtain men for the tree-cleaning squads is the chief reason for the spread of caterpillars.

Instead of cleaning up entire sections of Philadelphia as heretofore, the little squad at the command of the arboriculturist is able only to respond to hurry calls. Of the 150,000 trees on this city's streets, it has been possible to clean only about 20,000. In some sections the leaves already have been eaten from the trees. The second crop of tussocks is at work. The size of a crop can be judged by the fact that from two to three hundred eggs may be contained in one cocoon, and there may be from two hundred to three hundred cocoons on a tree. Continued cool weather will check their growth, but a hot wave will produce a bumper crop.

When the constitutional movement led by Carranza succeeded, the work of the Madero revolution, which had been left unfinished, was resumed. Confiscation decrees were issued against General Luis Terrazas and many other large landholders in the north. These lands have been under the control of the government since they were seized by the confiscation decree issued by Francisco Villa while he was commander of the north under Carranza. They are well adapted to cattle grazing, irrigation farming where water is available and in many places cutting high-grade timber. It is these lands where General Murguia plans to colonize, and his experimental colony at Molinar, north of Chihuahua City, is receiving practically all of his attention at present. He visits it frequently and assists the colonists.

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Don't lose sleep because of an itching skin
Resinol
will make it well

How can you expect to sleep tonight unless you do something to relieve the trouble? Eczema and other itching skin troubles don't often heal themselves. But it is surprising how quickly Resinol does heal them.

Almost daily we hear from a skin-sufferer who says, "Resinol Ointment stopped my itching at once and I got the first good night's sleep I had had in weeks. Now my skin is well." At all druggists.

HAS LITTLE CHOICE IN HIS CLOTHING

But Soldier in France Must Be Prepared for Anything in the Line of Clothing.

Behind British Lines in France, Aug. 9 (correspondence of The Associated Press).—The soldier has little or no choice in clothing, and the conditions of campaigning are such that soldiers are seldom ideally dressed. The changes of temperature that western Europe can experience in 48 hours completely baffle anyone who possesses a restricted wardrobe and who is obliged to live in the open. Yet the soldier in France must be prepared for anything in the line of weather.

In the British army, the seasons are regulated by official routine rather than by any slavish adherence to climate. The first signs of spring are army orders commanding that all "special heavy" winter clothing, such as trench coats, furs and sweaters, shall be handed in by April 1. And handed in these comforts duly are, whereupon the weather forthwith turns wintry again and the middle of April is perhaps marked by a three days' blizzard and a sharp frost.

Garment by garment the winter clothing disappears into the storehouses—sweaters, winter shirts, trench gloves and mittens, leather coats—all inexorably return to the ordnance department. During the summer this clothing is cleaned, repaired, sterilized and repacked in bales ready for the succeeding autumn and winter issue.

The clothes collected are replaced by issues of lighter stuff, more suitable for warm weather, for in the summer fighting is hot work and gunners prefer to serve their guns in knee-length underdrawers and a shirt. During some battles in the hottest days, the men have stripped even farther than this, and worked bare to the waist, as their grandfathers served in Nelson's day.

Wool and flannel seem heavy stuff for summer wear, but the British army is old in experience and knows the best all-around materials. Cotton, though excellent for comfort, is said to swell the sick lists rapidly, for when soaked through with perspiration it dries in such a way as to chill the wearer, while the heavier wool, though less pleasant to wear, dries without ill effect.

The same standard outer uniform serves the British soldier for all seasons in France. One article that is the same for British soldiers in all parts of the world and in all climates is the regulation gray army sock. Experience has proved to the satisfaction of the British authorities that this standard sock is the best for all conditions of marching. It does not shrink or get hard from repeated washing, and it is extraordinarily durable.

British army clothing may not be handsome or even well cut, but it is most carefully designed to furnish the maximum of practical use combined with the first hygienic qualities. The best testimony to its excellent quality and design is the fact that the soldier himself acknowledges that "ration clothes" are the best that can be found for army wear.

MURGUIA FORSAKES WAR.

Devoting Practically All His Time to Reconstructive Work.

Juarez, Mex., Aug. 9.—General Francisco Murguia, commander of the north, has forsaken the ways of war for more peaceful pursuits. While he has not relinquished his command of the northeastern military zone, General Murguia is devoting practically all of his time and attention to reconstructive work in northern Mexico.

In addition to the agricultural colonies he has established at Molinar and Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, he has plans for opening large tracts of land which were confiscated from landholders during the revolution and colonizing on these tracts with Mexicans from the crowded cities of the south and with Mexican laborers who have been forced to go to the United States to seek employment.

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THE SUBMARINE TOLL.

One American Steamship and One French Sunk Off French Coast.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—German submarines operating off the French coast on Aug. 3, sank the small American steamship Lake Portage and the British steamer Berwind. A belated official report announced here to-day told of the sinkings with details. The Lake Portage, of 1,998 gross tons, was built last year at Duluth, Minn.

SPAIN SENDS GERMANY NOTE

Addresses a New Note Concerning Torpedoing of Spanish Ships

DATO MAKES THE ANNOUNCEMENT

After an Extraordinary Session of the Cabinet Had Been Held

Madrid, Thursday, Aug. 8 (By the Associated Press).—Spain has addressed a new note to Germany concerning the torpedoing of Spanish ships. Foreign Minister Dato made this announcement late to-day after the cabinet had held an extraordinary session.

A GREAT ARMY, RIGHT SOON.

No Tolerance for Delay in Passage of Bill to Extend the Draft.

The country will not tolerate delay in the passage of the bill introduced in Congress to extend the selective service act to men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. There will be some opposition to taking youths under twenty-one for duty at the front, and eighteen will be regarded as a very tender age to politicians who are cultivating votes of women. The women of the country, however, are just as sensible and patriotic as the men.

Representative Anthony, it is said, will introduce an amendment providing that "the young fellows" shall be trained but not sent to the front except in an emergency. He should be confronted with the enlistment figures of the marine corps, which show that since America entered the war 13,826 youths under twenty-one have volunteered. This number represented thirty per cent of all enlistments in that corps, which fought so gallantly at Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Wood. Many of the youngsters have been decorated by the French government. In dash, intrepidity and heroism the young men show the way to every army.

If the American people are in earnest about winning the war they will not exclude the youngsters or put them at the foot of the list of combatants. When senators and representatives who are now looking after their "fences" in the home states and districts return to Washington they will work and vote with sober realization that the American people are terribly in earnest about winning this war and winning it quickly. We expect to see the bill changing the draft ages below twenty-one as well as above thirty-one go through both Houses with comparatively little friction.

New legislation to increase our armies and assure more man power for war industries must be provided without delay. A mistake was made when Congress failed to act before conditional adjournment to the latter part of August. Under the three-day arrangement Congress could be summoned at any time but it is doubtful whether a quorum could be obtained. So there must be more or less delay in getting down to business on the new draft legislation. It is intimated that Sept. 1 will see the bill on the statute book. That will depend upon whether certain obstructive measures, which have the right of way on the legislative program, can be temporarily set aside. Congress should have courage enough to cut the Gordian knot. Prohibition can wait a while when the need of men to fight the battles of the country is so urgent; and the same thing can be said even of the food and revenue measures. After the committees get to work on the draft amendment bill a few days should suffice to prepare it for passage. But there will have to be readjustment of the legislative schedule.

In the present law the draft age was made from 18 to 31 because it was believed that a contribution of from two to three million soldiers would finish the war. The country knows better now. It has come to the conclusion that five million or more men may be needed, and that it would be the part of wisdom to make the entire man power of the nation subject to call for industry as well as for war service.

With the age fixed from 18 to 45, it is estimated that nearly three million men can be drawn for military duty without calling on any class with dependents or interfering with essential industries. All told, therefore, America by the end of 1919 would have about six million men under arms, if all of them should be needed. In the language of the proposed amendment, "the president may draft such persons liable to military service in such sequence of ages and at such time or times as he may prescribe." Congress has already given him authority to add to the army in his judgment of the requirements of the campaign on any front. The fact that Mr. Wilson has approved of the draft amendment proposed should leave no room for doubt that he intends to exercise his plenary authority to raise, organize, and train a great army to bring the war to an end. But until Congress gives him supplementary legislation changing the draft ages he can do no more than he has already done.—New York Times.

A PAIN REMEDY Prepared for Family Use

Radway's Ready Relief

25c 50c For Seventy Years

All Druggists Try and True

Externally for Internally for

Sprains Lumbago Cramps Sickness

Bruiises Sore Throat Diarrhoea Nervousness

Neuralgia Cold in Heartburn Sour

Rheumatism Chills Malaria Stomach

Scalds Toothache Gold Cough Sickness

RADWAY & CO., 209 Centre St., New York.

Packers' Profits—Large or Small

Packers' profits look big—

When the Federal Trade Commission reports that four of them earned \$140,000,000 during the three war years.

Packers' profits look small—

When it is explained that this profit was earned on total sales of over four and a half billion dollars—or only about three cents on each dollar of sales.

This is the relation between profits and sales:

Profits ■

Sales ■■■■■■■■■■

If no packer profits had been earned, you could have bought your meat at only a fraction of a cent per pound cheaper!

Packers' profits on meats and animal products have been limited by the Food Administration since November 1, 1917.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

BURLINGTON WOMAN A SUICIDE. Cancer Victim Inhales Gas to End Her Suffering.

Burlington, Aug. 9.—Mrs. Hattie Car-

enter, who had suffered for a long time with cancer, committed suicide at her home here by inhaling gas from the kitchen range, after shutting doors and windows and plugging up all cracks. It

was several hours before the body was found. In a note she said she could endure the suffering no longer. She had intended before that she would take her life.

The Market for Mixed Paints

FOR the guidance of manufacturers who are interested in strengthening distribution and sales at any points in the country, the Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publishers Association, has completed an investigation of the paint industry.

This investigation has disclosed many trade conditions in which every paint producer should be interested. Information will be gladly furnished any manufacturer upon application to the Bureau of Advertising, 806 World Building, New York.

The Bureau of Advertising is a national organization maintained by this and many other enterprising newspapers in the United States and Canada to promote newspaper advertising and to serve and inform general newspaper advertisers. Its work includes trade investigations in many lines of business. Its new booklet, "Everytown," free on request to anyone interested in newspaper advertising.

MAKES FEET FEEL FINE!

The instant you apply a little stick of soothing Red Top Callous Plaster to that sore, "achey" callous, corn or bunion, you'll forget your foot troubles.

RED TOP CALLOUS PLASTER

removes hard growth by painless absorption. Takes out swelling, soreness, pain and you walk with comfort from the start. RED TOP is the sure, safe way to foot comfort—it's simple, easy to apply, comforting to wear. Sure relief or money back. Money applications in 25¢ "hardy" roll. Sold by all leading druggists, or send direct to KINCOX CO., Rutland, Vt.

To build yourself up when you feel run down—to bring back health, appetite and strength—take

Beecham's Piles

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In Boxes, 10c., 25c.